

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1855.

[No. 1400.]

[Vol. V.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

in hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds, tierces and bls.

Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles
in boxes,
Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. &c. Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffels, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Laces, Elastic, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silks &c.

Quaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colored Threads, Hats and sundry other
merchandise.

Philip G. Marsteller.

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL,

Imported per the United States, from Li-

verpool.

FALL GOODS.

October 16. editwasawat

Douglas & Mandeville,

Lower end of KING STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE

RUM,

In hogheads and barrels.

Whiskey & Brandy,

In Pipes.

SUGAR, in hhds. and bls.

Whiskey Bounce,

In Tierces and barrels.

SALT,

In Sacks and Bulk.

Butter in Firkins,

Plaster of Paris,

A quantity of Rhode Island Cheese,

Malaga Wine in quarter casks,

Molasses in hogheads,

Candles and Soap in boxes,

Coffee in bags,

Havanah Honey in casks,

Do, Segars in boxes,

Pepper and Pimento in bags,

Juniper,

Hylon,

Young Hylon,

Hylon Skin &

Quaburgs

Wrapping paper,

FF. Gunpowder in casks,

Richmond Tobacco in kegs,

Beef in barrels.

ALSO

Inspected Herrings & Shad.

New Wheat Flour in barrels and half

barrels, selected for family use.

We want to purchase 1000 bushels of

WHEAT.

October 14. editwasawat

We have just Received

A FEW BOXES OF

CHEWING TOBACCO,

which is said to be superior in quality to Cavendish.

ALSO

Forty barrels of TAR,

Which will be sold low.

October 30. Hewes & Miller.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale,

Fifty barrels PRIME PORK.

William Hodgson.

October 30.

WANTED,

A MALE or FEMALE servant, accus-

tomed to Cooking. Apply to the

PRINTERS.

Sept. 28.

Bellona Gunpowder and Soal-Leather.

50 casks Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder
100 sides red Soal Leather
New England Rum, and a few hogheads St.
Vincent Molasses, of a very superior quality for
retailing;

Just received and for Sale, by

Lawson & Fowle.

October 29.

FOR SALE,

Eight cases low priced FELT HATS,

One box IRISH LINENS, real Coltrains,

Ninety barrels BEEF,

Two pipes HOLLAND GIN,

One half pipe LONDON PAR.

Two qr. do. TITULAR MADEIRA,

And a few Sacks of

Liverpool STOVED SALT.

William Hodgson.

October 2.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under
the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,
was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-

sent. All persons that are indebted to, or that
have claims on the same, are requested to come
forward and settle, as it is desired to close the
concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-

counts are of long standing are particularly re-
quested to attend to this notice, and make
payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately

arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part

of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax

street, and daily expects an additional supply in

the United States from Liverpool.

September 23.

Mandeville and Jameison,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Cash, P. M. or on the usual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUOR & GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities.

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump

ditto.

Jamaica,

St. Vincent, and } In hhds. &c.

N. E. Rum,

Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,

Peach and Apple Brandy,

Cognac and Bourdeaux do.

Holland and Country Geneva,

70 barrels strong and fine flavoured Rye Whis-

key.

Madeira,

Sherry,

Old Port,

Lisbon,

Malaga, and

Teneriffe

40 cases St. Estaph Medoc Claret,

1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,

100 cases West Schiedam Gin.

A few hogheads of choice Molasses,

Tennessee and Georgia Cotton.

TEAS,

Imperial,

Hylon,

Young Hylon,

Souchong,

Hylon Skin, and

Bohea

Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice,

Starch, Fig. Blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and

Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia,

Nutmegs and Mace.

Ginger, race and ground.

Plantain and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Cop-

peras, Allum and Brimstone.

Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.

Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrap-

ping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre,

Chalk;

Mould and Dipt Candles.

British Gunpowder of various sizes,

&c. &c.

Oct. 18.

Printing, in its various branches,

handomely executed at this office.

NORFOLK PACKET.

THE SLOOP

MONTEZUMA,

Capt. Palmer, will sail for Nor-

folk on Tuesday next—for freight

or passage please apply to the Captain, on board,

at Hewes & Miller's wharf.

November 2.

For Liverpool, direct,

The fast-sailing SHIP

WILLIAM AND JOHN,

Thomas Woodhouse, Master;

Intended as a constant trader. For freight or

part of the cargo, or passage, (having excellent ac-

commodations) apply to the Master on board,

or to

JAMES PATTON.

October 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL—(Direct.)

THE SHIP

UNITED STATES,

An established

REGULAR TRADER.

A part of her Cargo being ready, the remain-

der will be taken on moderate terms. For

freight or passage, apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

October 15.

For Amsterdam—Direct.

THE SHIP

ALEXANDRIA,

Capt. William Weston,

Will commence loading in two days, Three

Hundred hogheads Tobacco, of her cargo being

ready, the remainder and small freight will be

taken on moderate terms, with liberty of con-

signment, or if consigned to W. & J. Willink,

a liberal advance will be made in Bills on Lon-

don or Amsterdam, or Cash at the Baltimore ex-

change. Apply to

Washington Bowie,

George Town, or

Lawson & Fowle,

Alexandria.

October 8.

For Sale, on a liberal credit,

THE SCHOONER

FAIR AMERICAN,

Burthen about 70 tons of 500

barrels, between 4 and 5 years

old, sails fast, and is in complete

order to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

James Bacon,

Corner of King and Washington streets.

October 22.

For Freight, or Charter,

THE NEW SHIP

RHODA & BETSEY

ELIAS TENNY,

MASTER;

Burthen 230 tons, she has per-

formed only one voyage to

Europe, is now in perfect staunch order, commo-

dious for passengers and a first rate sailer, ready to

be ordered here in a few days, on application to

John G. Ladd.

September 24.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Twenty cases Claret.

William Hodgson.

October 16.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant as-

sortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London, superfine Cloths

and Cambricks,

Bennett's patent Cords,

Do. Waistcoatings,

Silks, Molekins, Flo-

rentines,

Imperial, clouded and

white Markilles,

Toilettes, Swandowns,

Flannels, rose Blankets,

Coatings, Plains,

Kerseys, Halfstiches,

Lamb's Wool, Worsted,

Cotton and Silk Ho-

siery;

Irish & Flanders Sheet-

ings,

4 4 1/2 Irish Linens,

Shirting Cotton,

Long Lawns,

Linen Cambricks,

Dimities, Cambricks &c.

Cerded Cambricks,

Lace do.

Rich Colonnade and fi-

gured India Muslins

India and British Book

do.

Lace Caps & Handker-

chiefs,

Extra Silk Gloves,

Pic Nic Mitts.

Silk Cord and Buttons,

Cambrick Buttons,

Artificial Flowers and

Wreaths,

Ornith Feathers,

Italian Mantaus,

Fine India Perfumers,

Bafras, Mamoodies,

Dowlas, Ticklenbu-

Onaburgs, Brown rolls

&c. &c.

He daily expects an additional

assortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22.

For Sale, or Freight.

To any Port in the United States, or

to the West-Indies,

The new Steam BRIG

RISEING STATES,

John Fenches, MASTER;

Now at Harper's Wharf, having excellent ac-

commodations for Freight, or Passage. Apply

to the MASTER on board, or to

John G. Ladd.

November 4.

Pine a Point Oysters.

The Subscribers,

From the PARIS ARGUS.

MINISTRY OF THE MARINE.

Extract of a report of the Seige of Santo Domingo, and some events which precede it, addressed to his excellency the minister of the marine and of the colonies by general Ferrand.

(Concluded.)

Head-Quarters of Santo Domingo, 20th Germinal year 14.

On the 4th Germinal a brig arrived from St. Thomas, commanded by the brave captain Cottin, an old French privateer captain, who by his conduct in the war against the English, merited five and twenty years since, a sword and a pension from the government. He brought the confirmation of a French squadron being at the windward islands, and added that another squadron under the orders of adm. Gantheaume had set sail from Brest in order to take Jamaica. In consequence of this good intelligence, I order a salvo of thirteen guns to be fired from the Bastion of la Conception, which was answered in the road from the Amelia schooner firing a 16 pounder. This sign of rejoicing appeared to disturb the enemy for a short time.

On the 6th at half past three in the afternoon, the warning bell from the tower of la Force, announced ten sail in sight. I had then no doubt of their being the French squadron; our joy became general. An hour afterwards the squadron approached so near that we could not be deceived; it made sail towards the port in the order of battle. It was decied from the different forts of the brigands.

There appeared to be considerable movement in their line; and I entertained no doubt but that the sudden sight of the squadron must have caused them much trouble and irritation. I resolved to take advantage of it, in order to oblige them to fall back and raise the seige, by making a vigorous attack on them. In consequence of this determination I gave orders to the chief of the Brigade Baron to hold himself in readiness to march at five in the afternoon, at the head of four hundred and fifty men, and penetrate to the left of the enemy's entrenchments.

At five o'clock the Comet and Savannah gates were thrown open. The chief of brigade Baron, having under him the chief of Battalion Coillot of the 97th, marched out the first, the chief of squadron Aussenac, followed by the chief of battalion Ruiz marched next the troops of the line headed the two columns. The commandant Baron directed his march to the position of St. Carlos, to the assistance of which the enemy sent a considerable body of troops. At the same time the chief of the squadron Aussenac, marching along the shore made a brisk attack on the right flank of the line of the Gabions, supported on the road side by fort St. Jerome, penetrated it in spite of the obstinate resistance of the brigands who defended it, and after a very bloody contest in which he charged them several times with the bayonet, they were forced to abandon that part of their entrenchments and to take refuge in the woods. In the meantime the chief of brigade Baron, continued to make a firm stand under a terrible shower of musquetry, he was supported by the artillery of the place wherever it could play without injuring our troops. In the midst of this formidable noise, it was one of the finest sights ever beheld, to see at one hundred toises distant from the fort of Saint Gilles, in front of the points where the troops were fighting, the whole squadron of rear admiral Missess witnesses of this glorious sortie.

At eight in the evening I received packages from rear admiral Missessi and the general in chief Lagrange, which informed me of their intention the following day to land a body of troops and a supply of ammunition.

The night passed over tranquilly; the squadron beating up and down the road.

On the 7th, in the morning, the fire of the brigands had slackened considerably.

At eight general Lagrange, general Claparede and their staff came on shore. I took a pleasure in walking with them round the place, pointing out to them the enemy's works: this done, after landing the reinforcement of troops, &c. they re-embarked on board the squadron with set sail the same evening.

Not the least noise was heard in the enemy's entrenchment during the night, and this led me to suspect he had begun a retreat.

On the 8th early in the morning, we found that our suspicions on the preceding evening were well founded. A young man of colour of the name of Sterling,

an inferior officer in the colonial legion, who was thought to have been killed on the 8th Ventose, at the affair of Puerto, appeared at the gate du Comet, and demanded admittance; he informed us of the departure of the brigands. I ordered him to be let in and brought before me; from him I learned that the brigands had spared his life, and made him enter their guides; and having under this title always remained at head quarters, he knew every thing that passed in their army during the seige. He related that the brigand forces encamped before Santo Domingo, both in infantry and cavalry, amounted to 13,000 men, including the 8000 stationed on the other side of the Ozama; that their chief had all his followers with him, which was in my opinion very probable, the barbarian being too mistrustful and jealous to leave commanders and forces behind him, who at a great distance might probably have caused him much apprehension. This officer likewise stated, that the brigands had 600 men killed, and nearly 1300 wounded during the 22 days they remained encamped before the place; they had sent their wounded off a few days before for the French part of the island; and in this statement was not comprised a great number whom the Spaniards had killed in the woods, when they left the main body of their army, in order to pillage their country.

The brigand-chief, on the day we made our last sortie, had taken the French for an English squadron, which had come for the purpose of summoning me to evacuate the place; this determined him to stand firm, and it was not till the following morning that he was convinced of the truth, when he saw soldiers, arms and stores landed. Finding the place thus surrounded, he lost courage, and issued orders for the retreat of his army, which began the same evening between eleven and twelve o'clock at night; his column took the rout of Azua whilst another proceeded to Saint Yago. He gave out on taking his departure, that he would soon return with sufficient forces.

I was resolved not to omit the good opportunity presented me by his retreat towards Azua, and entertaining no doubt but that one of his columns would march along the shore of the bay of Ocoa: I immediately sent thither, the schooner le Departement du Nord, with directions to cast anchor at some cables length from the shore, to pour grape shot on the brigands as soon as they should come up. My expectations were not disappointed; on the 10th, at seven in the morning, a column of brigands made their appearance and marched along the beach in security, at that moment the twelve pounders from the Departement du Nord opened a murderous fire upon them, killed vast numbers, made the rest fall back and abandoned upwards of 600 animals, and all the booty they had taken and were carrying off.

At two I sent out reconnoitering parties of dragoons to a league's distance, on the roads of Azua, Saint Yago and Galindo. According to their report, which fully confirmed the retreat of the brigands, 1200 of the Spanish militia were marched out to destroy the gabions of their entrenchments. We were then able to judge of the strength of their works, and of the wonderful celerity with which they had finished them. Each of these gabions was six feet high and four feet and an half in diameter on the basis; each line had three gabions in thickness, and five in those parts the most exposed to our artillery.

On the 9th and 10th Germinal, in the morning, I sent out to reconnoitre, to the distance of eight or ten leagues upon every road; the result left no doubt of the retreat of the brigands, who fled rather precipitately, pursued by a panick terror. The Spaniards who lay in ambush, fell on them whenever an opportunity presented itself, and so effectually, that no less than two hundred remained in the mire at Bigual. I cannot but deplore the atrocities of every description which they committed in their retreat; their footsteps were marked by fire and murders; no crime was scrupled by them; they called on the inhabitants with words of peace to sacrifice them more successfully to their rage. The chief of the brigands, in his retreat, informed the inhabitants of St. John and Noyba, that having taken Santo Domingo, he was returning into the French part, and that, in his road he should be happy to review and give them proofs of his attachment; these credulous inhabitants believed him; they quitted the woods and gave themselves up to death. The other brigand chief did the same to the inhabitants of Cotay, deceived by their curate, who a traitor to the government, had sought to make his parishioners commit the same treason as himself.

The chief who commanded the brigands of the first column, caused the boroughs of Bany, Azua,

Neyba and Saint Jean, to be burnt immediately.

The chief of the second column set fire to those of Colay, of la Veyga, and ordered the town of St. Yago to be demolished.

Such, Monseigneur, are the monstrosities which the justice of the French empire must pursue and annihilate to the very last, if its intention be ever to restore this magnificent colony.

M. Gaillard, a physician, whom the brigands had detained among them at the time of the evacuation of the Cape, and whom one of their chiefs had brought with him to the seige of Santo Domingo, found means to escape during the retreat of the brigands, and arrived in the town on the 14th. He confirmed that the brigands were to the number of 18000 armed men; that they had between 6 and 7 hundred men killed before Santo Domingo, and 12 or 1300 wounded; that all the brigands or mulatto chiefs had assisted at the seige; that when the French squadron made its appearance on the 6th Germinal, the brigands took it for an English squadron which came to offer its ships to the garrison for the purpose of evacuating; and that they were only undeceived next day by the landing of the troops and stores; that the chiefs assembled and ordered a retreat, saying that nothing forced them to raise the seige, but that they wished to preserve their soldiers for another time. He informed me also that their project, had the town capitulated, was to grant without reserve all the articles demanded; but once admitted within the walls, to massacre the whole of the inhabitants without distinction. Their army was afterwards to quit the place, except the men necessary for the total demolition of the town, for the massacre of the white and free Spaniards in the country; and to carry into the French part the remainder of the slaves and animals.

Mr. Gaillard detailed to me all the cruelties the brigands had exercised in the country, and spoke to me of the discontent of a portion of the brigands, and of the jealousy of their chief against Christophe, who, of his own accord, is often very bountiful to the brigands under his orders. He added, that previous to their departure from the French part of Santo Domingo, the mulatto Martial Bafia had arrived at the Cape, bringing with him a number of workmen, and had offered to make a thousand pounds of powder a day, with only the local means. That the Americans incessantly meet all the wants of the brigands, traffic with them armed, which is confirmed by a letter of Latorriere d'Orly, commandant of Samana, of the 16th March, in which he announces to me that the French privateer the Heureuse Rencontre declared to him she had fallen in with an American convoy of 14 sail coming out of the Cape, and another of the same nation of 22 sail coming out of Port-au-Prince, all armed and escorted by large ships strongly armed. Mr. Gaillard denounced to me a French man, called Brinel, who had the infamy to elope a negress, and who is at this day the public agent of the brigands at Philadelphia, executing their commissions, informing them in time of the operations of the French government, and exciting them to maintain themselves in their revolts.

Such, Monseigneur, are the details of an event too important for the colony of St. Domingo, to be read by your excellency without interest, and for the troops under my command not to receive from you marks of personal satisfaction. There is not a single corps, not a soldier, not an officer but I have infinite cause to be satisfied with.

Present, Monseigneur, this act of our devotion and of our military fortune to him who now reigns so gloriously over the French. The army of St. Domingo will be proud if he condescends to applaud their conduct. It is very flattering for me, in sending to him, by the Captain-aid-de-camp Castle, the congratulations of the people, and of the army upon his happy accession to the empire, to be able to add for a bouquet, a memorable success; as if it were only victories that had the right to ally themselves with the name of so illustrious a hero and so powerful a monarch, who has created a new age MONSIEUR.

I have the honor to be with profound respect, the devoted fervant of your Excellency.

FERRAND.

FREDERICKSBURG, October 28.

On Saturday last, about 11 o'clock, departed this life, after an illness of about 3 weeks, in this town, the honorable JOSEPH JONES, one of the judges of the district courts of Virginia, aged 78. In the character of this truly excellent man were combined the tender sensibilities and ennobling virtues of the human heart—with strong powers of the mind his judicial conduct was regarded as the most upright and praiseworthy. Frank, affable, humane and benevolent; he imperceptibly won the affections of his acquaintance—he was steadfast in principle, sound in judgment and faithful in friendship; but friendship is unable to delineate a character which panegyrics could scarcely portray. By the unrelenting hand of death the public and society have sustained an irreparable loss, but he whose demise is so sincerely lamented and sensibly felt, is now supremely happy; placed above the reach of every earthly woe, and rejoicing among the spirits of the just made perfect.

Go aged sage and repose thy head,
In peaceful slumbers with the honored dead;
Go gentle spirit and ascend above,

Go dwell with saints in everlasting love,
Thy toils now o'er, thy debt of nature paid,
Receive this tribute to thy sacred shade;
Go, reap with them an everlasting crown,
Fair heaven's reward to virtue and renown.

WILMINGTON (N. C.) Oct. 15.

The brig Amazon, of Newbury port captain Brown, sailed from this port on the first inst. bound to Barbadoes, and on the 12th returned, after having met with the most untoward accident and providential escape we ever remember to have noticed. Captain Brown's skill and presence of mind during the whole of this trying scene, of which the following is an accurate statement, is highly deserving of praise:

October 1, at 7 A. M. weighed anchor at fort Johnson, and went over the bar with the wind E. N. E. and blowing fresh; at ten do. the wind hauled to N. E. still increasing, we shortened sail as necessity required; the weather looking very dirty, at three P. M. freed the pump and found the vessel tight; at half past five we reefed the foresail, and at six hove too under the same, it then blowing a heavy gale and the sea running high in the gulph; at half past six finding that the vessel would not lie too, under reefed foresail, we handed it and set the Balance mainsail, and put two hands to the pump; at near seven discovering the water over the cabin floor, we immediately hauled down the mainsail and got the vessel before the wind; in a few minutes we found the water casks and every thing afloat in the cabin, which rendered it out of power to save the books, quadrants, provisions; clothes or any thing else—the cabin being full of water all our hands were employed in throwing over the deck load—We scudded S. W. under bare poles till twelve P. M. our candle being then expended we were obliged to keep her before the wind and the sea through the night, the wind veering from N. E. to N. W. in heavy squalls, attended with rain; at 5 we perceived one of our larboard dead lights half way up, which was occasioned by the pressure of the sea, and some of the clothes washing out of the same. At 8 P. M. lost our boat over the stern by the violence of the sea; at ten lost the hauser, it being entangled with some of the lumber going over board.

Oct. 2, a strong breeze and high sea from the northward with rain, were obliged to keep the vessel before the wind, she still being full of water and scudding under bare poles, two men sick.

October 3, wind at N. W. and moderate, but still scudding under bare poles; we found most of the wedges had worked out of the masts in the gale; the main hatches had sprung a little, and the fore scuttle gone, which we conceived to be owing to the pressure of the water in the hole. At 12 P. M. John Williams departed this life, and in the morning we committed his body to the deep—one man still sick. October 4, moderate breezes and fair weather, the vessel still before the wind, all hands were turned to pumping and bailing; in the evening found we had gained considerably on her; got some shingles and wedged the masts, likewise secured the fore scuttle and main hatch as well as we could. October 5, fresh breezes from the northward with heavy sea, we found the water gained on us, the cabin being nearly full, and all hands pumping and bailing; at 6 P. M. found we gained on her; at 7 A. M. the wind hauled S. E. we then thought proper to stand in for the continent, for the preservation of the vessel and our lives, having lost the register and all other papers. On the 8th got out of the gulph and on the 9th at 4 A. M. got soundings in 25 fathom water. On the 10th we spoke the ship Eliza, from Liverpool bound to Savannah, but she could give us no relief, having lost her boats and we not being able to hoist out our own, the passengers however, used every exertion to throw some biscuit on board, but finding the attempt fruitless, captain Brown desired them to desist; the captain of the ship informed us that Cape Romain bore N. W. by W. 6 or 7 leagues; we immediately hauled our wind and at 5 P. M. saw Cape Romain bearing W. N. W. 4 or 5 leagues distant. All hands still pumping, at 6 P. M. to our great joy the pump sucked. At 8 A. M. a breeze sprung up from S. S. E. and we shaped our course for Cape Fear, and on the 11th we made the light house bearing E. N. E. at 1 P. M. got a pilot, and at 4 came to anchor at Fort Johnston.

Boarding-House Opened,

By the Subscriber, in Prince-street.
In the house lately occupied by Thomas Paterson, between the dwelling house of Dr. Dick and Mr. Hodgson's store—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King, col.

Nov. 1

Alexander

TUESDAY

Married on the Rev. M. this town to George-tow

The ship Port...
tain Mellin, is a friendly island, which is fabled to have been three years ago...
Captain Mellin, of the Cape of Good Hope, and upon the boat...
ly seized her own possession on board...
Malay woman, ship which failed...
colours. This...
and came near...
made a desperate...
count of the loss...
an hour of the...
ing at any of the...
Ocean, ought to...
the designs of the

We are informed yesterday imported Hamilton, which harbour, by a...
Pavel.—Is this

Capt. White...
a few days before...
more schooner...
Hugues, of P...
picked up at...
which by great...
getting into port...
of augur his...
barron—this...
not fair; and...
ly arrived at...
enquiry it appeared...
more with...
Golds, a great...
a bye port near...
ting to sea, again...
then so fast, the...
crew deserted...
a sinking state...
ed at St. Jago...
captain was estimated...
name is John

Captain Co...
from Bermuda...
owing account...
address and...
schooner of 14...
provisioned for...
lying in the port...
count of some...
cessary to put...
water and 45...
they were con...
rally guard was...
cers of the scho...
and the lieutenant...
shore. The o...
this opportunity...
few men on...
low, and then...
form of the li...
men, he got th...
and giving thr...
point out of ro...
ed on a cruise...
be had lost, a...
ted. The situ...
count of the...
mounted in c...
and the difficu...
channel in son...
hundred feet...
dous, underta...
Frenchman ow...
to the strict d...
charge of a p...
alarm posts...
tered the Fre...
went with all...
them the circu...
fire and alarm...
guard refused...
dered never to...
commandant;...
he found the...
port.

CO...
Extract of a le...
ed London...
Newburypon

with faints in evening have
now over, thy debt of nature paid,
is tribute to thy faded face,
with them an everlasting crown,
thy reward to virtue and renown.

INGTON (N. C.) Oct. 15.
Amazon, of Newbury port cap-
sailed from this port on the
ound to Barbadoes, and on the
ed, after having met with the
ward accident and providential
ver remember to have noticed
rown's skill and presence of
g the whole of this trying scene,
the following is an accurate state-
shly deserving of praise:
1, at 7 A. M. weighed anchor and
on, and went over the bar with
N. E. and blowing fresh; at
wind hauled to N. E. still in
e shortened sail as necessary
the weather looking very dirty,
M. freed the pump and found
light; at half past five we reefed
and at six o'clock too under
then blowing a heavy gale and
running high in the gulph; at
finding that the vessel would
under reefed foresail, we hand-
ed the balance mainsail, and put
to the pump; at near seven dis-
e water over the cabin floor, we
hauled down the mainsail and
el before the wind; in a few
found the water casks and every
eat in the cabin, which renders
power to save the books, qua-
visions, clothes or anything else
being full of water, all our
employed in throwing over the
We scudded S. W. under
all twelve P. M. our candle be-
expended we were obliged to
before the wind and the sea
night, the wind veering from N.
in heavy squalls, attended
at 5 we perceived one of our
lights half way up, which
ned by the pressure of the sea,
f the clothes washing out of
At 8 P. M. lost our boat over
the violence of the sea; at
hauser, it being entangled with
lumber going over board.
strong breeze and high sea from
d with rain, were obliged to
asel before the wind, she still
water and scudding under bare
men sick.
wind at N. W. and moderate,
adding under bare poles; we
of the wedges had worked out
in the gale; the main hatches
a little, and the fore scuttle
we conceived to be owing to
of the water in the hole. At
n Williams departed this life,
orning we committed his body
—one man still sick. October
breezes and fair weather, the
before the wind, all hands were
umping and bailing; in the e-
d we had gained considerably
some shingles and wedged the
secured the fore scuttle and
as well as we could. October
ezes from the northward with
we found the water gained on
in being nearly full, and all
ng and bailing; at 6 P. M. found
n her; at 7 A. M. the wind hauled
then thought proper to stand in
nent, for the preservation of
all our lives, having lost the re-
all other papers. On the 8th
he gulph and on the 9th at 4
ndings in 25 fathom water—
we spoke the ship Eliza, from
und to Savannah, but she could
elief, having lost her boats and
g able to hoist out our own
s however, used every exer-
w some biscuit on board, but
tempt fruitless, captain Brown
to desist; the captain of the
d us that Cape Romain bore
or 7 leagues; we immediately
wind and at 5 P. M. saw Cape
ng W. N. W. 4 or 5 leagues dis-
nds still pumping, at 6 P. M.
joy the pump sucked. At 8
sprung up from S. S. E. and
e course for Cape Fear, and
e made the light house bear.
1 P. M. got a pilot, and at 4
r at Fort Johnston.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

Married on Sunday last at George-town
to the Rev. Mr. Sayres, Mr. John Gadsby
this town to Miss Margaret M. Laughlin,
George-town.

The ship Portland, formerly of Boston, Cap-
tain Melin, is said to have been cut off at the
Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. The ac-
cident is supposed to have happened about 18
months since. The Portland left Batavia nearly
three years ago, when the Dutch government,
having claims on the ship, wished to detain her.
Captain Melin, proceeded to the Isle of France,
the Cape of Good Hope, and then passed round
Cape Horn, and anchored at the Friendly Islands.
Upon the boats landing, the natives sudden-
ly seized her with the crew, and then got
possession of the ship. It is conjectured that no
person on board was spared by the natives, save a
Malay woman, who was seen on the islands by a
ship which sailed from Manila under American
colours. This ship lost her boat's crew there,
and came near being captured by the islanders who
made a desperate attempt against her. The ac-
count of the loss of the Portland is given on the
authority of the Malay woman. Vessels touch-
ing at any of the islands in the great Southern
Ocean, ought to be always on their guard against
the designs of the natives.

We are informed that 3 Seamen were
yesterday impressed from the British ship
Hamilton, while lying at quarantine in this
harbour, by an officer from the sloop of war
Paseh.—Is this right?
[Charleston Courier.]

Capt. White from St. Jago, informs that
a few days before he sailed, a new Balti-
more schooner was brought in by Capt.
Hugues, of Philadelphia, which he had
picked up at sea nearly full of water; but
which by great exertion, he succeeded in
getting into port. On pumping her a num-
ber of augur holes were found bored in her
bottom—this led to a suspicion that all was
not fair; and her captain who had previous-
ly arrived at St. Jago, was arrested. On
enquiry it appeared that he sailed from Bal-
timore with an assorted cargo of Dry
Goods, a great part of which he landed at
a bye port near St. Jago—the day after put-
ting to sea again the water gained upon
them so fast, by advice of the captain, the
crew deserted the vessel, supposing her in
a sinking state, took to their boat and ar-
rived at St. Jago. The criminality of the
captain was established beyond doubt. His
name is Johns.
[Ibid.]

Captain Cox, who arrived yesterday
from Bermuda, furnished us with the fol-
lowing account of an exploit of singular
address and enterprise. A government
schooner of 14 guns completely fitted and
provisioned for a cruise of six months was
lying in the port of St. Georges. On ac-
count of some circumstance it became ne-
cessary to put the master of a French pri-
vateer and 45 of his men on board the schr.
they were confined in irons, and a corpo-
ral's guard was put over them. The offi-
cers of the schooner were mostly on shore,
and the lieutenant commanding dined on
shore. The master of the privateer took
this opportunity to overpower the guard &
few men on board, whom he confined be-
low, and then dressing himself in the uni-
form of the lieutenant, and disguising his
name, he got the schooner under way, and
passed the batteries without interruption,
and giving three cheers when he turned the
point out of reach of the guns, he proceed-
ed on a cruise, with a stronger vessel than
he had lost, and one more completely fit-
ted. The situation of the harbor, on ac-
count of the number of forts and cannon
mounted in different parts of the harbor,
and the difficulty of the navigation of the
channel in some places not more than two
hundred feet wide, rendered this a hazar-
ous undertaking in open day. The
Frenchman owes we understand his success
to the strict discipline of the guard having
charge of a piece of cannon at one of the
alarm posts. One person only had disco-
vered the Frenchman in this business, who
went with all speed to the guard and told
them the circumstance, requesting them to
fire and alarm the forts below, but this the
guard refused, alledging that they were or-
dered never to fire, but by the orders of the
commandant; before the commandant could
be found the Frenchman was clear of the
port.
[Norfolk paper.]

COMMERCIAL.
Extract of a letter from Mr. Williams, dat-
ed London, Aug. 23, to a gentleman in
Newburyport.

"I am sorry to acquaint you that the
captors have libelled the Huntress and car-
go. I have given a claim for the whole,
and the vessel and such parts of the cargo
as were bought in the United States by the
shippers, must be acquitted. What will be
the fate of the goods (if any) imported from
the enemy's colonies by the shippers, is
not known. No case of that description
having been yet decided.

The government has not given a final
answer to Mr. Monroe's remonstrances
against the late captures. The court of
admiralty will sit in about four weeks.

The following information has been re-
ceived at the Danish Consulate Office, and
is now published for the Government of
the concerned.

"As the same danger with which ves-
sels proceeding from the United States to
Danish ports are liable to threaten the pub-
lic state of health, in no less degree exists
with those bound to other parts on the Bal-
tic, His Majesty's Government has invited
the neighboring powers to adopt similar
precautions with vessels bound from the
United States to any of their respective
ports, as by the Royal Ordinance of 15th
May last, has been prescribed for Danish
vessels as well as others proceeding from
the United States for any Danish port.
It has in consequence thereof, been agreed
between His Majesty's Government and the
Governments of Sweden, Russia and Prus-
sia, that Consular certificates shall hence-
forth be furnished either by Danish Consuls
or Vice Consuls, where these powers them-
selves have no commercial agents or by their
vice versa where no Danish Consul or
Vice Consul reside. Any vessel therefore
to whatever nation it may belong, which at-
ter public notice has been given of this ar-
rangement, shall proceed from the U. S. to
any Danish port, or to any portion of the Bal-
tic, without being provided with a Consular
certificate of health, will absolutely on its ar-
rival at the Sound or at its port of destina-
tion, if not bound to the Baltic, be subjected
to quarantine for a longer or shorter time ac-
cording to circumstances, even if it should
be provided with clean bills of health from
the respective authorities.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
A pamphlet has just appeared published by
Thomas Dobson, of Philadelphia, which
gives a history of the *FLY* that has been so
destructive to the grain in many parts of
the country within these few years. He
calls it the *Wheat Moth* or *Virginia Fly*.
The pamphlet concludes with the following
method for arresting the progress of that
destructive insect.

"To preserve the grain from further in-
jury after it is reaped, it should be thresh-
ed out as soon as possible, as such part of
it as is wished to preserve either for seed
or grinding should be dried in an oven or
kiln, in which the heat should be strong en-
ough to kill the caterpillars without des-
troying the vegetative principle. This will
be effected by 124 degrees of heat of Fah-
renheit's thermometer.—For the seed grain
may be better prepared by being soaked
in a strong lye of wood ashes and
quicklime, heated to such a degree that the
finger can just bear it. Let the grain con-
tinue in a basket, be stirred in this lye, and
the grain skimmed off that floats on the
surface. When it has been thus soaked for
about two minutes, the basket which
contains it should then be lifted up and sus-
pended by two poles till the lye is strained
off. The grain should then be spread very
thin on a floor to dry, when a second bas-
ket full is prepared in the same manner.
When thus steeped and well dried, will
keep a year, and continue fit for sowing."
[Barometer.]

FROM THE ÆGIS.
AGRICULTURAL.
"News from the Farm."

Agriculture is the great art of all arts.
It is this which supports, invigorates and
renders useful every other art. The far-
mer may, with peculiar emphasis, be styled
the lord of the lower creation. The fields
and meadows with all their rich and beau-
tiful productions are his, and he is the ori-
ginal possessor of the groves and forests.
The cattle upon the thousand hills are his,
and the birds of heaven feed at the table
spread by him. Not only the inferior crea-
tion, but even his own species are, eventu-
ally, subject to his will. Every other class
of men, from the cottage to the throne, de-
pend for the "staff of life" upon the grand,
ennobling and heaven born art of cultivat-
ing the earth.

Did the farmer duly consider the im-
portance of his place and calling; did he
properly estimate the opportunities and ad-
vantages he enjoys; instead of being pass-
ed by or neglected on account of an "su-
posed meanness in his employment, he
would be sought out and even courted by
all ranks of men. "He should stand be-
fore kings; he should not stand before
mean men." He should be the first in
council, the first in the field, and the first in
the hearts of his countrymen.

And as agriculture is the most excellent,
so it is the most ancient of all arts. Even
in the beginning of the world, as soon as
man was created, he was put into the gar-
den of Eden, to "dress and to keep it";
from which it is plain that a life of indus-
try and labor, is not inconsistent even with
perfect happiness.

To check the growth of "thorns and thistles"
which the earth, under its original
curse, spontaneously yields, and to assist in
bringing to maturity the various produc-
tions of plants and flowers committed to its
bosom, is the employment of the husband-
man.

"Delightful task, to rear the tender plant,
And see the springing blade begin to float."
I pity the poor besotted creature, who
fancies that happiness is, only to be found
in idleness; I pity the poor ignorant wretch
who thinks manual labor degrading to him.
"Idleness," says Solomon, "shall clothe
a man in rags; but he that dilleth his land
shall have plenty of bread."

Ancient Rome, in the zenith of her pros-
perity and glory, boasted not of abler states-
men or generals, than were found among
the cultivators of the soil. Her best sol-
diers and her best legislators, came from
the plough; among her yeomanry, was found
the man who alone could guide her coun-
cils to safety and her armies to victory.

In our own free and happy land agricul-
ture is held in high estimation and is ra-
pidly improving. To mention no other,
Washington the glory of America was a
farmer. The fields and orchards of Mount
Vernon bear witness, that their illustrious
possessor, was the friend and promoter of
agriculture. Happy for us that an art so
congenial has been so highly encouraged &
patronized.

The farmer it is confessed is compelled to
"bear the burthen and heat of the day." But
he is probably more than compensated for
this, by the great share of contentment,
health and independence, which are exclu-
sively his lot.

"For him the earth a thousand dainties brings,
For him health gushes from a chond spring;
Winds blow to fan him, suns to light him rise;
His footstool earth, this canopy the skies."

From the *Hanover (N. H.) Gazette.*
A CURIOUS FACT,
*For the speculation of Philologic and Meteoric
Geniuses.*

Many conjectures have been made as to the na-
tural cause of the Aurora Borealis. Some have
conjectured that its cause might be volcanoes, or
burning mountains in the northern regions; some
that it might be caused by the reflections of the
light of the sun from the regions of ice towards
the northern pole; but more generally and more
probably, that it is effected by some mysterious
operation of the electric fluid—any how, the fol-
lowing may be relied upon as a fact. On Sunday
evening the 15th of September last, between, we
apprehend, seven and eight o'clock in the even-
ing, from the windows of the Rev. Mr. Gros's
house, in Hartford, Vermont, we noticed the
Aurora Borealis, the bottom of it elevated but a
few degrees above the horizon, lay in a regular
line, very bright, and not much wider than the
rainbow; above that, in several places, streams
shot up towards the zenith as usual. We had
not viewed it long before we observed that the
eastern part of it had settled so low as actually to
be between us and the high land on the north side
of White River, the height at the distance from
us perhaps of about one mile and a half.

The Meteor, we apprehend, must be nearly
perpendicular to White River, and distant per-
haps about half of a mile. It would have grati-
fied our curiosity, could some of us have been on
the height beyond White River, to have made
our observations upon it, as it must have been
between us. This we certainly concluded, how-
ever, that it would be needless for us to go to the
North Pole for it. There had been considerable
rain the preceding day, the air was warm, and
some fog towards evening lay along upon White
River, and the luminous meteor rather appeared to
be intermingled in the fog.

(Signed by)
ISAIAH POTTER,
THOMAS CROSS, and
IGNATIUS THOMPSON.

The language of the *Aurora*, since the
result of the late Election in Pennsylvania
has been known, though not loud nor com-
manding, still breathes a spirit of malignity
and revenge, that assimilates itself to the
character of those early democrats whom
Milton's imagination made immortal by
their rebellion against heaven:

—What tho the field be lost!
All or lost; the unconquerable will,
And *Rudy* of revenge, eternal hate.
Thru' the exp. i. e. of this great event,
We may with more successful hope resolve

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Thru' the exp. i. e. of this great event,
We may with more successful hope resolve

To wage by force or guile eternal war
Irreconcilable, to our grand foe
Who now triumphs, to our final triumph.
—So spake the apostate angel, 'tho' in Pain,
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair.
—To be weak is miserable,
Doing or suffering. But of this be sure,
To do aught good never will be our task,
But ever to do all our full delight.

CAPTAIN O'MEARA'S Packet will
sail for Norfolk on Wednesday next,
positively.
Nov. 4.

NORFOLK PACKET.
THE SLOOP
MONTEZUMA,
Capt. Palmer, will sail for Nor-
folk T. J. MORROW, —for freight
or passage please apply to the Captain, on board,
at Hewes & Miller's wharf,
November 5.

PUBLIC SALE.
On SATURDAY next, at four o'clock in the af-
ternoon will be sold on the premises,
A Convenient Dwelling
Frame Dwelling-house with a kitchen
and lot of ground
Twenty five feet front, and running back upwards
of 100 feet to a ten feet alley; situate on Co-
lumbus Street, between Duke and Wolfe Streets.
P. G. Marshall.

Nov. 5.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
Ran away from the subscriber on
the night of the 2d instant, two negro fellows,
GERARD & PETER,

Gerard is about 23 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11
inches high, complexion not very dark, has very
thick lips, stoops in his walk, is remarkable knock
knee'd, & his ankles very large and have the ap-
pearance of being much swollen, he is by trade a
blacksmith and very active at any other work.

PETER is about the same age, a-
bout six feet high, complexion is rather light, long
wool, walks very erect, is a very precious fellow,
and will, no doubt, pass himself as a free man—the
clothes they wore and carried off are not known,
but it is supposed they will appear in better than
negroes generally do, as they left all their com-
mon clothes at home. It found out of the state
the above reward will be given, if found in the
state Forty Dollars, and if in the county Twen-
ty, or half for either.

W. M. ALEXANDER,
Prince William county, Virginia.
November 5.

CHEESE.
3000 lbs. CHEESE now landing
from on board the Sloop PACKET from Bolton.
—And for Sale by
Lawson & Fowle.
November 5.

LANDING,
From the Sloop PACKET, Captain Newcomb
Spermaceti Refined Oil, of nice
quality, for lamps.
Mould and dipped Tallow Candles,
A quantity of Cheese,
A few boxes Gunpowder,
Young Hyson and Hyfon Skin Teas,
Boxes Lemons, and pipes Port Wine,
FOR SALE, by
John G. Ladd.
November 5.

Mechanic Relief Society.
THE Members of the above Society will
please to observe, that a stated meeting
will be held at Hopkin's tavern, on WED-
NESDAY the 6 h of November at 6 o'clock in
the evening.
Jno. V. Thomas, Sec'y.

Nov. 5.
ROBERTS & GRIFFITH
Have received, in addition to their usual assort-
ment.

The following Articles:
20 puncheons Jamaica and Windward Island
Spirits.
50 quarter-casks Sherry, Lisbon, and Mala-
ga Wines.
A few pipes Bourdeaux Brandy.
5 tons Patent Shot, assorted.
30 quarter-casks double F Gunpowder,
15 chests Teas, assorted.
15 bags Pepper.
10 do. Pimento.
60 boxes Brown Soap, &c. &c. &c.
October 25.

A NEW NOVEL.
Just Published, by JOTTOM and STEWART,
and for Sale at their store.
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]
Fleetwood:
O R,
The NEW MAN OF FEELING.
BY WILLIAM GODWIN.
September 18.

